

Workers! Protest Against Police Brutality on Friday, April 29

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

May Day Must Show A Marked
Increase in the Struggle
Against Imperialist War

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NEARLY 3,000,000 VOTE COMMUNIST IN PRUSSIA

They "Hope for Overthrow of Soviets"

PUBLICATION of the appeal by Dietrichs, leader of the Tsarist White Guards military organizations throughout the world, for several million dollars donations to help finance their operations with Japan in Manchuria against the Soviet Union, reveals some more details of the world-wide war plots of imperialism against the Workers' Fatherland.

The appeal proclaims the "hope for overthrowing the Soviet Government" which have been aroused by the Japanese mobilization on the Siberian frontier, with the support of France who organizes the war front on the Western borders of the Soviet Union.

In the United States this appeal has also been widely circulated, and many White Guard organizations are collecting money in response to it. One of these organizations in New York, headed by Djamparoff (who was a star witness for the Fish Committee in 1930), and which is supported financially and actively by a close relative of Mr. Stimson, secretary of state of the U. S. government, is playing an active part in this campaign. The publicly announced purpose of these collections is to make war against the Soviet Union. Of course neither Mr. Stimson, nor his colleague, Mr. Doak, who is Secretary of Deportations, find anything contrary to the laws in these activities. Lawlessness they only find in such activities as those of Edith Berkman, the girl leader of the Lawrence strike against wage cuts, who has been held for six months in prison in Boston without charges or hearings under conditions which have brought her to the point of death.

Washington officials have announced that the policy of U. S. imperialism towards the Soviet Union remains unchanged, that is, unfriendly hostile and receptive to all war movements against the Soviet Union. From the U. S. there is being shipped weekly vast quantities of explosives to Japan for the further preparation of this war. Even the bourgeois press openly admits now that the war is being feverishly prepared.

There is only one force that can stop the war at this time, and postpone its inevitable outbreak. That is the force of the aroused and protesting masses, determined to struggle against the war.

Only the same mass struggle which prevented the hanging of Tom Mooney in 1917, and which remains the only force which can secure his freedom today—the force of indignant masses in action—can change the course of war developments.

Only such mass action as prevented the electrocution of the Scottsboro boys last year, and forced the courts to continue consideration of the case, can help to halt the immediate imperialist war.

May Day will be the mighty international mobilization of all the forces of mass struggle against the impending imperialist war. May Day will be the day of struggle for all the immediate needs of the workers and farmers, and the unification of this struggle, under the growing consciousness of the workers and their radicalization, to find the workers' way, the revolutionary way, out of the crisis which has engulfed the masses in untold misery.

Forward to the struggle against hunger and war!
Fight for unemployment insurance at the expense of employers and their government!

Demand the unconditional freedom of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, Edith Berkman, and the thousands of political prisoners!
Stop the shipment of war supplies to Japanese imperialism!

Expose the two-faced diplomacy of American imperialism in its participation in war preparations!

Defend the Chinese people from the imperialist attacks! Defend Soviet China!

Defend the Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union!

ALL OUT IN THE STREETS ON MAY DAY!

Striking Dockers Rout Strikebreakers from Pier

NEW YORK.—The striking longshoremen, determined to win their strike against a 10 per cent wage cut, massed in front of the docks Saturday and Sunday, and despite the warnings of Joseph E. Ryan against mass picketing and militant action, engaged in two sharp encounters with scabs and police. In both instances the scabs were overwhelmed and many were routed.

The first engagement took place early Saturday morning, when the enraged strikers swooped down on a group of strikebreakers who were being piloted by guards from the Ninth Ave. Elevated line to the West St. piers. Only a few of the strikebreakers succeeded in breaking through the masses of strikers.

The second clash took place later in the day. A group of scabs were being herded to the docks by police. Fifty striking longshoremen drew up a line in front of the street leading to the docks and in a pitched battle, in which the police swung their clubs freely, forced the strikebreakers to scatter and run. The strikers followed the strikebreakers to Greenwich and West 10th St. to be sure that they would not attempt to return to the docks.

Here a pitched battle broke out following the arrival of the police riot squad and gun cars. It is reported that two of the strikers are in the hospital in a serious condition. The number of strikebreakers wounded in the battle could not be learned.

Two strikers were sentenced to two days in jail for attempting to stop a truck driven by a strikebreaker.

The strike which has tied up to a large degree the regular shipping for over a week at the Morgan, Clyde-Mallory and Savannah lines continues to effect eight railroad companies which were sending lighters to the coastwise piers.

Urges Rank and File Control
Organizers from the Marine Workers Industrial Union, under whose

May Day Parade Captains to Meet This Coming Thursday

All organizations are urged by the United Front May Day Committee to select their captains for the May Day parade at once. One captain should be selected for each 50 workers in the parade. The captains will meet this Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, Corner 9th Street.

A meeting of the United Front Committee held yesterday officially decided to call upon the following organizations to immediately arrange with the secretary for bands of music: International Workers Order, Lithuanian Organizations, Finnish, Hungarian Societies, Ukrainians, Russians, International Labor Defense, Women's Council, Friends of the Soviet Union City Committee, Workers Clubs, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Food Workers Ind. Union, Shoe Workers Building Trades League. All other unions and Leagues to combine in groups for getting a collective bands. Immediate action on this is urgent.

The United Front Committee at yesterday's meetings outlined the detail plan for mobilization and gathering points for the parade which will be published in the press. All organizations are asked to follow closely for final instructions. All further details will be taken up with the captains at the meeting Thursday night.

Get in touch with the Secretary, Comrade Zack, at 5 East 19th Street at once for all May Day material and information.

TO CUT PAY OF FEDERAL WORKERS

Economy Bill Calls for Wage Cuts for Rank and File

WASHINGTON.—With all its original wage cutting measures intact, the new economy bill worked out by the House Economy Committee is ready to be voted on in the House of Representatives.

Of the total proposed savings of \$263,277,000, the bill calls for \$148,627,000 to be taken directly from the pockets of the rank and file civil service workers and veterans, with millions more to be taken indirectly.

The bill is clearly designed to shift the burden of the whole economy program of the Wall Street government onto the shoulders of the rank and file workers. The provision for a straight 11 per cent wage-cut on all salaries over \$1,000 a year hits directly at the lower paid workers and leaves practically untouched the higher paid government bureaucrats.

The effect of the 11 per cent wage-cut on the rank and file civil service worker can be seen from the fact that of the 1,000,000 federal employees receiving salaries ranging between \$1,350 and \$10,500 a year, fully 197,338 workers receive less than \$2,150 a year. In addition to this there are tens of thousands of government workers receiving \$1,200 or less a year. Practically the full weight of the straight wage-cut will therefore fall on the backs of the lower paid workers whose average wage is \$1,441 a year.

In addition to the straight wage-cut which will account for approximately 29 per cent of the total "economy," a number of other provisions in the bill are directed at the rank and file workers. The abolition of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

7th AFL Local In Sioux Endorses Insurance Bill

SIoux CITY, Miss.—The 7th A. F. of L. Local Union of Sioux City to endorse the Unemployment Insurance Bill, is the Plumber and Steamfitters local No. 18.

A conference of A. F. of L. Local Unions is being held this Sunday at the Carpenters Hall, 508 1/2-5th Street. William Mauts, representing the Minneapolis A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, will be present for this conference.

A mass meeting is being planned for the evening of the 24th.

Communists Get 56 Seats in Diet; Gain 8 Over 1928 Elections

Party Holds Balance of Voting Power in Diet; Fascists Win 150 Seats But Failed to Gain Majority

Early returns on the Prussian Diet elections yesterday indicate that 2,800,000 persons in Prussia voted for the Communist way out of the capitalist crisis with its increasing unemployment and mass misery. 56 Communists were elected to the new Diet as against 48 in 1928. This gives the Communists the balance of voting power in the Diet.

The Fascists won approximately 150 seats, but failed to gain a clear majority even with the support of other nationalist parties.

A cable to the Daily Worker reports that at 11.45 yesterday, the temporary results showed a poll of 22,000,000 votes, with 2,700,000 votes for the Communists, and the bourgeois parties as follows: Fascists 7,900,000; Social-Democrats 4,500,000; Centre (Catholics) 3,300,000; Nationalists 1,500,000. The cable reports that all other bourgeois parties were almost annihilated.

In the last Prussian Diet election on May 20, 1928, the Socialists polled 5,453,392; Nationalists, 2,263,947; Catholic Center, 2,745,547; Communists, 2,229,176; People's party, 1,597,668; Democrats (now represented by the State party), 826,829; Economic party, 829,217, and National Socialists 345,618.

(Cable by Impeccat)

BERLIN.—Election day in Berlin was very disturbed. Saturday evening fierce street battles took place throughout the city. Fascists and Communists clashed, resulting in the death of one fascist and the injury of several others.

All during Sunday there were frequent collisions. Six fascists were

serve as becoming fear-stricken by the rising militancy of the workers. City Hall demonstration for its militancy was a sign of how the workers are ready to fight. The protest mass meeting Friday will be another step in the struggle to keep the Home Relief bureaus open and for the demands of the unemployed. All workers' organizations are urged to protest through telegrams to Mayor Walker against his and Tammany's treatment of the unemployed and for release of the delegation leaders.

All local councils and workers organizations are urged to cooperate in the making of the mass protest meeting a success. No other meetings should be arranged on this night.

The meeting in Irving Plaza Friday will also be a mass protest against the vicious class decision of Gov. Rolph to keep Tom Mooney in jail.

Mobilize all the workers in your neighborhood and in your organization to make the meeting overflow with workers employed and unemployed protesting against the viciousness of the boss class.

George Powers, secretary of the Building Workers Construction League, is being held on the framed-up charge of inciting to riot on \$3,500 bail.

Dave Powers, secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, is held on the framed charge of felonious assault on \$5,000 bail.

O. Ferrarri, member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, is held on the framed charge of felonious assault and for "illegal" entry on \$7,500 bail.

The vicious brutality of the police at city hall last Thursday the slugging of workers, women and children, was the worst ever witnessed in the history of New York. The slugging, arresting and holding on framed charges with extraordinary high bail, the leaders of the unemployed delegation who are also leaders in the trade union movement, is all part of Tammany's plan to intimidate and subject the starving workers to accept their starvation program.

Only yesterday heads of the Tammany relief organizations announced that 8,000 more workers on relief jobs will be fired this week. They also admitted that 36,000 more on the city relief rolls working for the Emergency Relief Bureau will be faced with the same plight in the very near future.

They are admitting that many houses have no food that the situation of the unemployed is desperate, and while they are forced to admit all this they increase their demagoguery with their lip service to appropriating funds for relief.

All kinds of gestures are made by these Tammany politicians, some of relief hedges have offered their "resignations" all of them are playing around with the lives of the workers. These makers and the bosses they

Robert Pace Killed in Accident on Way to Pittsburgh

CONNENSBURG, Pa.—Comrade Robert Pace, section organizer of the Communist Party in Brownsville, was killed last Thursday in an automobile accident while on his way to Pittsburgh, where he was to attend a conference of the National Miners Union.

He left Brownsville Thursday, accompanied by two miners. The miners were badly injured in the accident. A mass funeral for Comrade Pace will be held in Connonsburg where he will be buried.

Comrade Pace was about 34 years old and an old member of the Communist Party which he served loyally. In the Party he occupied a responsible position as a member at one time of the Boston District Bureau and lately as Section Organizer in Brownsville.

He was very active in the class struggle as organizer of the textile workers in Allentown during the strike that resulted in the Maste sell out and in Lawrence where he proved to be a good fighter and indefatigable worker.

Originally he was a furniture worker from Boston. During the world war he served in France.

World Protests May 1 and 7th Against Scottsboro Lynch Verdicts and Mooney Decision

Mrs. Ada Wright, Mother of Two of Scottsboro Boys, Leaving for Europe April 27 in Connection With World Defense Fight

Spurred on by the success of the International Labor Defense in winning a stay of execution for the seven Scottsboro boys, the worldwide protests against the death-dealing frame-up is daily gaining in momentum. This is evidenced by reports of demonstrations being held in many parts of the world, protesting the attempt to railroad the innocent boys to the chair. The International Red Aid has designated May 7 as International Scottsboro Day, on which date concerted mass meetings all over the world will demand the unconditional release of these Negro boys.

In reporting the postponement, till June 24, of the date of execution, the capitalist press has spread the impression that the judges of the Alabama Supreme Court readily give their assent to this move. This is untrue. According to Irving Schwab, attorney representing the I.L.D. who presented before the court the petition for a stay of execution, the court obstinately refused to grant the stay, until forced to do so by the defense's demand for a writ of certiorari. Mass pressure was responsible for the success of this move.

Illness prevented the sailing, on April 21, of Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, to Germany. She is scheduled to carry on a speaking campaign there and in other European countries in behalf of the Scottsboro boys, at the invitation of the German Red Aid. Mrs. Wright will leave on April 26. A send-off has been planned for her, at which August Yokinen, who faces deportation to fascist Finland because he denounced white chauvinism, will speak.

A large and enthusiastic Scottsboro protest meeting was held recently in Mexico City, Mexico. One of the speakers compared the Scottsboro case with the Sacco Vanzetti and Tom Mooney frame-ups, and concluded: "The Negro boys of Scottsboro are the victims of race hatred fomented by the Yankee bourgeoisie. The case represents a challenge on the part of the American ruling class to the solidarity of the workers of the world. We must stop the arm of the executioner. We must save the Negro workers from the chair."

The Canadian Labor Defense League has issued a statement demanding "the release of the Scottsboro boys unjustly condemned to death in Alabama."

Irving Schwab, I.L.D. attorney, writes from Alabama that the condemned boys are suffering acute hardships in their death cells at Kilby prison. "The boys are constantly terrorized by the prison guards," he writes. "They are told in detail of the electrocutions already taken place, and are always being reminded that their turn is coming soon. The boys plead that they be removed from the death cells."

Czech Communist Party Exposes Anti-Soviet Plot

White Guards Are Being Shipped to Manchuria from Czechoslovakia, Poland and France

White Guards Appeal for Funds to Raise Big Army to Help Japanese Seize Soviet Soil

Bourgeois press dispatches from Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, and Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, admit that Japanese agents are active in those countries recruiting White Guards for military service in Manchuria. The New York Times correspondent at Prague reports that a request to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office for information on the subject was met with the answer that "the Czechoslovak Government had no cause to protest against any recruiting by Japanese among White Russians resident in Czechoslovakia."

The Times correspondent reports that the Czechoslovak Communist Party is carrying on a stern fight against this connivance of the Czechoslovak government with the Japanese recruitment of White Guards for use against the Soviet Union and the Chinese masses. Comrade Gottwald, Communist Deputy, has interpellated the Foreign Minister on the subject. Comrade Gottwald exposed the government's support of the recruitment and pointed out that 200 White Guards recently left Braglava, while other White Guards have been collected at the Polish port of Gdingen and at Ocherbourg, France, for transportation to Manchuria. The Japanese Consulate in Istanbul, Comrade Gottwald declared, is the principal centre of the movement whence the funds are distributed.

Comrade Gottwald bluntly stated that the Czech military authorities were supporting the recruitment. He pointed out that the Japanese had given a big order to Czechoslovak textile manufacturers not unconnected with this activity. General Galda, former commander of the Czech Legionnaires, had been engaged in negotiations with the Japanese, he said, but negotiations were dropped when Galda was obliged to begin to serve a sentence of two months in prison recently imposed.

The Czechoslovak Communist newspaper, Rude Pravo, yesterday published a secret memorandum directed to White Guards throughout the world by the former Tsarist officer, Lieutenant General Dietrichs. The memorandum declares that the warlike maneuvers of the Japanese on the Soviet border "justify hope for overthrowing the Soviet Government." The memorandum admits that financial support is being received by the White Guards from the Japanese, but adds that several million dollars more are necessary. The memorandum gives Shanghai addresses to which funds should be sent. In this connection, an appeal appeared recently in White Guard papers in the United States asking for funds to be sent not later than May 8, 1932.

A Belgrade dispatch to the New York Times significantly reports: "Apparently to recruit White Russian former officers and soldiers of General Wrangel's army for service in China in the Japanese interest, General Shkuro recently arrived from Paris. He is believed to be connected with General Semenov, who has been opposing the Soviet Government."

Carry the Plenum decisions into life! Read the resolution in the April issue of The Communist!

workers in search of jobs away from them, some times at the point of a gun.

The most militant workers among the new employed by both companies are calling for a May demonstration as an answer to starvation plans of the metal and oil barons.

SEAMEN PROTEST MOONEY VERDICT

Mass Meeting Pledges Support Mooney

NEW YORK.—Five hundred seamen rallied to a mass meeting on Friday at Whitehall and South Sts., and emphatically denounced the decision of Gov. Rolph to bury Tom Mooney in prison for life.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The sailors unanimously endorsed the World Congress of seamen, longshoremen and harbor workers to be held soon in Hamburg under the leadership of the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers.

A telegram pledging the support of the marine workers in the struggle to free Mooney was sent to Tom Mooney's prison cell in San Quentin. A telegram of protest was sent to Gov. Rolph.

Mass Lay Offs in Metal and in Oil N. J. Industries

PAYONNE, N. J., April 21.—Over 30 workers were laid off last week at the American Radiator Co. Prior to the mass lay off the workers were forced to pay 9 weeks in advance for their company insurance.

At the Standard Oil Co. 300 workers were also laid off and more are expected to be thrown on the street in the next few days.

The foreman of the American Radiator Co. was rewarded for being a slave-driver with a job as watchman at the rate of 42 cents per hour. Last, but not least, the watchmen were given the gates after guarding them for years and keeping militant

Unemployed Council to Hold Big Hunger Parade

Downtown Workers Rally to Protest Relief Fakers, Thursday; Mobilize for May First, Benjamin to Speak

The workers of the East Side will gather on Thursday, 8 p.m., at 7th Street and Avenue A, where an open air meeting will be held to expose the "Block Aid" system of relief as an act designed by Tammany Hall to aid the bosses in their attack upon the standard of living of the working class and to force the burden of the present-day crisis on the backs of those workers, who still have a job and are working at greatly reduced wages.

This meeting will be followed by a parade through the working class sections of the East Side, stopping to hold a series of short open air meetings and ending at the Manhattan Lyceum, where a large indoor meeting will be held with Herbert Benjamin, the National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, as the main speaker.

Harry H. Schlacht, chairman of the Downtown East Side "Block Aid," has been requested to come to this meeting to explain what has been done with the workers money col-

lected for the relief of the starving families of this section and why it is that when a worker applies at the Home Relief Bureau he is told that there is no money for relief, while money is still being collected.

For this purpose, Wilton Lloyd Smith, City Chairman of the "Block Aid," and Congressman William I. Strohman have also been invited to this meeting. Strohman claims to be in favor of unemployment insurance and recognition of the Soviet Union.

This meeting will also be a protest meeting against the police brutality and jailing of the unemployed workers who demanded relief at the 1st Street Home Relief Bureau and were given cuffs instead of bread.

All workers and workers organizations are requested to take part in this demonstration and to mobilize their entire membership for this date, to send volunteers for the mass canvassing to take place every day and evening this week to 134 East 7th Street for their assignment.

Gov't Report Shows New Rise of Unemployment, Wage Cuts

WASHINGTON. — A further increase in unemployment of one and a half per cent in March over February was reported for the 16 major industrial groups in the country by the Department of Labor Saturday.

The returns from the tabulation of 80,896 establishments showed an increase in unemployment in manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, metal mining, quarrying and other non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotel catering and preserving, laundries and building construction.

The heightening of unemployment totals in these basic industries show the further deepening of the crisis and the steady downgrade of production in all sections of industry. The same report gives some indication of the tremendous wage cutting campaign the bosses are waging by reporting net wage decreases of 2.4 per cent whereas employment dropped only 1.5 per cent.

The meaning of the difference in the two percentages is clearly that 10 per cent more workers are being laid off than are being replaced.

The most important sign of the systematic firing of masses of workers is to be found in the report for the manufacturing industries. Here, there was an increase in unemployment of 1.7 per cent along with a reduction in payrolls of 2.8 per cent in March

compared with the previous month. These figures cover 17,336 shops and factories employing 2,858,001 workers. Approximately 13,015 factories in 89 manufacturing industries reported an average operation of only 86 per cent, showing a decline of 1 per cent from last month and bearing still further witness to the deepening of the crisis.

"Workers Theatre" To Be Out May 1st In Printed Form

"Workers Theatre," up to now a mimeographed magazine, published by only two New York groups, will be issued in printed form by the recently organized "League for Workers' Theatres of the United States," the first printed edition to be out on May 1st.

At the "First National Workers' Theatres Conference," held in New York on April 17th, when the League was organized, all delegates representing workers' theatre groups from all over the country stated with great enthusiasm that the groups are eagerly awaiting the printed "Workers' Theatre."

The May issue, the first one to be printed, will be a special "Conference and Spartakiade Edition," featuring the decisions of the conference and the constitution of the recently organized League.

ANTI-WAR MEETING HELD IN CHINATOWN, NEW YORK

Several Hundred Chinese Workers Pledge to Fight War on China and Workers' Fatherland

NEW YORK, April 24.—An anti-war meeting was held this afternoon, 9 p.m., in the heart of Chinatown, at the corner of Mott and Bayard Streets, under the joint auspices of the Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance and Section 1 of the Communist Party, District 2.

Several hundred Chinese workers listened attentively to the speakers, who were Comrades Yen and Lin, of the Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance, William Simons, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, acting as chairman.

The meeting ended after an hour with an appeal to the Chinese workers to join hands with the Japanese and American workers in the May

Day demonstration at Union Square. A hand vote on the proposals against the robber war in China and for the defense of the Soviet Union showed a considerable number in favor. The workers remained to the end, despite some provocations of a few Kuomintang agents.

Laundry Bosses Assn. Again Resorts to Frame-Up Weapon

NEW YORK.—Mr. Cherner, the Socialist boss of the New Style Laundry at 16th Street and 3rd Avenue, with the assistance of his strongarm gangster-backed association, which is really running his plant for him, is again resorting to the frame-up weapon used in the second week of the strike when fifteen of the most militant strikers and union officials were framed up on trumped-up charges of felonious assault.

Now, in the eighth week of the strike, seeing all other violent attempts of terrorism against the inexperienced but militant negro and white strikers fail, he is very desperate.

On Thursday morning Leon Blum, organizer of the union, was again arrested and held without bail, although he had been previously released under a heavy bail bond. This arrest again shows the hand of the racketeering bosses' association, which is playing its last card, desperately trying to break the strike by crippling the leadership of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

However, the association will again find out that the rank and file leadership will always spring up to defeat this vicious plan.

The Laundry Workers Industrial Union asks all workers to come to 5 East 19th Street, first floor, to help the strikers of the New Style to win their strike.

Only a fighting alliance of the white and Negro workers can stop the bloody hands of the lynch boss.

1,000 WORKERS IN BRONX FIND BORO OFFICIAL GUILTY

Pledge to Carry On Fight, Demonstrate On May Day

NEW YORK.—Over a thousand workers responded to the call of the Upper Bronx Unemployed Councils, filled Ambassador Hall on Thursday, listened to the prosecuting speech delivered by Richard B. Moore, to the witnesses, to the defense speech delivered by Comrade Ritter, and to the condemning oratory of Carl Brodsky, and found Boro-President Bruckner, his right hand man Flynn, and the whole capitalist class and system guilty of murder of workers.

Comrade Moore, as prosecutor, enumerated case after case, when unemployed workers were denied aid by these grafting politicians and as a result many workers committed suicide. He spoke about the rent strikes, the police terror, the evictions, the tenement fire at 1630 Bathurst Ave., where six workers burned to death, and on the basis of all this demanded in the name of the workers of the Bronx to sentence them according.

Comrade Ritter as defense attorney asked "why to pick on Bruckner and Flynn. They are not more guilty than Hoover, or Walker." In his whole defense speech it became more and more evident that the defendants are guilty of every charge brought against them.

Carl Brodsky, Communist candidate in the 23rd congressional district explained the role of the capitalist and that of a proletarian court. He dwelt upon the existing crisis of capitalism. Made a comparison between the decaying capitalist and the growing socialism in the Soviet Union. Pointed out the immminence of the war danger and linked up the local situation with the world situation.

S. Gunchuk was the star witness, who described his visits to Bruckner as representative of the unemployed in the Bronx and told how they were turned down time and again by these grafting officials. Landis, one of the leaders of the Longfellow Avenue strike was also a witness.

In the name of the mass jury Comrade Kats, who called upon the workers to prepare for May First, for the coming elections for all class struggles so that we shall go ahead towards the establishment of the workers rule in this country, so that the sentence against these fake politicians could be carried out.

Dressmaker Delegates Meet to Elect Trade Committee Tonight

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the newly elected shop delegates of all the union dress shops of all shop committees of the open and International shops and the unemployed workers will take place on Monday night right after work at the union office.

At this meeting there will be a report on the activities of the dress department since the strike, plans for extending the united front movement and the organization work, and nominations for a trade committee and paid officers. It is very important that every shop chairman and delegate be present at this meeting.

THEATRE GUILD TO STAGE "THE GOOD EARTH"

The Theatre Guild has acquired "The Good Earth," a dramatization by Owen and Donald Davis, of Pearl S. Buck's novel of that name. The play will be produced early next season. Mrs. Buck's novel, a story of China, was first published on March 2, 1931 and is now in its twenty-second printing. Owen Davis long has been one of America's prolific dramatists. His son, Donald, has been engaged in playwrighting for several years.

S. L. Rothafel (Rox) announces that Robert Edmond Jones will be associated as art director in RKO theatres of Radio City. Jones is one of the outstanding scene designers of this generation. The settings of "The Jester," "Redemption," "Sky-scrapers," "Green Pastures," "Mourning Becomes Electra" and the opera "Wozzeck" are to his credit.

"Wild Women of Boreno, an adventure through the Far East recording the beliefs and superstitions of the natives, is the feature film attraction at the RKO-Cameo Theatre. Among the scenes recorded in the film are Kinkyas or ape-like people, who live in jungle tree-tops.

UNITY CO-OPERATIVE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Monday, April 25th, at 8 P. M. WORKERS CENTER, ROOM 204

Question of Uniting With the Bronx Co-operative Will be Taken Up.

ALL MEMBERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND

State Hunger March on Its Way to Boston, Mass.

Will Be Greeted on Boston Common By Huge Demonstration on May Day

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Hunger March is already on its way to the State Capital. It will reach Boston on May Day to be greeted on the Common by a huge mass demonstration against imperialist war and starvation, in which thousands of workers, employed and unemployed, white and Negro, are expected to participate.

The State Hunger March will present to the legislature the demands of the unemployed workers, who refuse to starve and are ready to fight for unemployment and social insurance, for immediate cash relief.

The march is divided in three columns, one of which, the second, will reach Hudson on April 27, Maynard on April 28, Waltham on April 29, Cambridge on April 30 and Boston on May 1. The first column will be in Norwood on the 29th, in Worcester on the 30th and in Boston on May Day. The third will be in Lynn on the 29th, in Chelsea on the 30th and in Boston on the 1st.

200 Workers Support March in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23.—More than 200 workers demonstrated here today in support of the Massachusetts State Hunger March to Boston on May 1. The Springfield delegation will leave here Monday morning and meet the rest of the column in Worcester Monday, at 5 p.m.

Joe Hoffman, Springfield unemployed worker, and John Weber, district organizer of Unemployed Councils, were the speakers.

Latin American Play To Be Given Friday

NEW YORK.—On Friday, May 6, those interested in colonial events will have an opportunity to witness what is to our knowledge the first play to be written about an outstanding revolutionary event in Latin America. The Anti-Imperialist League has had a special play, "The Chilean Naval Revolt," written for this occasion.

So little has been written in the American press about this tremendously significant movement of the sailors of the Chilean fleet, that this play now becomes an important factor in popularizing the event.

The first scene (on the super-dreadnought Latorre) shows the sailors defy the ship commander. The second shows the revolutionary determination of the sailors, in contrast with the vacillation of the lower officialdom. The next scene reveals a nucleus meeting of the Communist Party of Chile, where the revolt is analyzed, lessons drawn, and an appeal is issued to the workers and peasants. The final scene depicts the solidarity of the masses of Latin America with the workers of the

HAPTMANN'S "THE WEAVERS" AND "SOLDIER'S BONUS DEMONSTRATION AT ACME" The Acme Theatre 14th Street and Union Square, is now presenting a film seldom seen on the American screen. This is no less than "The Weavers," Gerhart Hauptmann's famous revolutionary play of the struggles of the Silesian peasants and their revolt against their masters. Directed by Friedrich Zelnicke, one of Europe's foremost directors, it brings to the screen Hauptmann's stirring story of the revolt of the German weavers against tyranny and oppression. Headed by Paul Wegener, star of "The Golem," who portrays the part of Dreissler, the tyrannical manufacturer, the cast includes some of the most noted players of Europe, among them Wilhelm Dieterle, George John, Albert Steinruck and Dagny Servaes.

As an added feature, the Acme is showing scenes of "The Soldier's Bonus Demonstration" and other late working-class news gathered by the W. I. R.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO (Always a Good Show)

JEFFERSON FRANKLIN

TODAY TO TOMORROW

Richard Barthelmess in

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NEW LOW PRICES

MATS. 15 CENTS | EVES. 25 CENTS

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UNITY CO-OPERATIVE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Monday, April 25th, at 8 P. M.

WORKERS CENTER, ROOM 204

Question of Uniting With the Bronx Co-operative Will be Taken Up.

ALL MEMBERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND

Denounce Walker's Police Attack on Jobless Workers

NEW YORK.—Pointing out that "blows will not feed the hungry thousands of New York," the Intellectual Workers League yesterday wired Mayor Walker in protest against police clubbing of demonstrators at City Hall Friday. "Inane wisecracks," the league's telegram remarked, "will not suffice to divert attention from growing distress."

The league's telegram follows: "We protest the brutal clubbing and tramping of the unemployed relief demonstrators at City Hall yesterday afternoon, and the ruthless shutting off of their only avenue of expression. Blows on the heads of men and women indiscriminately will not feed the hungry thousands of workers who live without benefit of political influence. If the city has no better answer, its government must admit utter failure. Inane wisecracks will not suffice to divert attention from growing distress. The workers will spurn the only freedom you leave them, freedom to starve."

WORKERS SCHOOL STARTS NEW TERM

NEW YORK.—The second spring term of the Workers School, which will last until July begins this evening with heavy registration for almost all important classes. Workers must register for the classes before the first session. After the first session of each class, no registration will be taken for that class. Especially party and league units, trade unions and other mass organizations should immediately send their scholarship students, according to arrangements. Registration is now open at 35 E. 12th Street.

The second spring term is the third term of the school in the year. After the second spring term, the School Committee is planning for a short term in summer. Thus the school terms increase from two (as was the case before) to four. This reflects one of the many respects of the development of the school as an increasingly effective instrument for the training for the class struggle.

Detective Admits Planning of Terror Against Workers In Preparation for War

NORFOLK, Va.—Chief of Detectives Leon Nowitzky boasted publicly, a few days ago, that the authorities have obtained the names of sympathizers of the Communist Party here and that "as soon as war is declared they will be sent to prison camps." This open admission of the close connection between the terror against all militant workers and the war preparations was made by one of the most notorious "red-baiters" in the country.

Nowitzky led the army of police, plain-clothes men, army, and navy intelligence officers and immigration inspectors which recently broke up a protest meeting against the Ford murders in Detroit. On the following day, Bren K. Lacka, organizer of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, was dragged into an alley and beaten unconscious by two uniformed policemen and two plain-clothes men.

While Nowitzky and his detectives are planning even more vicious attacks against the Communist

City Conference to Open Huge Election Campaign

The District Committee of the Socialist Party will try with demagogic phrases to fool the workers in order to make them vote for them. But in reality all these parties are for cutting off relief to the unemployed, are for the preparations of the imperialist war and for wage cuts and against unemployment insurance.

In the call, the Communist Party calls the attention of the workers to the miserable conditions that the workers are going through at the present time in the city of New York as well as upstate in the industrial off of relief by the Home Relief Bureau, closing entirely the Home Relief Bureaus, dismissing of those workers from the Emergency Relief Bureaus who had the three-day relief job, the intimidation against the foreign-born workers; the injunction against the increasing wage cut after wage cut, as at present the 35 per cent wage cut of 115,000 building trades workers in New York. All this makes the need of every worker to organize and develop a huge election campaign, expressing the determination of the workers for their right to organize and fight against this misery by voting and campaigning for the Communist Party, the only Party of the Workers, that takes up the fight.

All workers' organizations, all shops, trade unions, fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, minority groups in the A. F. L. and reactionary unions and all other workers' groups are to elect delegates to send to the local convention. They are at the same time to elect delegates for the State Convention that will be held on June 19th in Schenectady.

In this call the District Committee points out the major issues in the coming election campaign, such as the fight for unemployment and social insurance, and for immediate relief at the expense of the bosses and government, the fight against wage cuts, and against the coming imperialist war. In the call, the committee points out that in the coming election campaign the various demagogues of the bourgeois parties, the Republicans, Democrats and Socialists—and especially the

The Communist Election Campaign must be the campaign of every workers' organization, of every worker, for the mighty success of the election campaign will depend on the challenging power of the workers in the fight against starvation and war.

TUUL CARNIVAL AND BALL ANSWER TO CITY HALL HOLIDAY

Bosses Plan to Arouse Patriotic Fervor for New World War; Workers Mobilize for Defense of USSR on April 30

Thousands of dollars of the city's funds will be spent for a pageant and dinner for a few grafters, when the Tammany politicians throw a party at the Hotel Commodore on April 30. While thousands of workers starve, a handful of politicians will have a good time boosting.

But while the Tammany Hall gang has at its disposal April 30th as a municipal holiday for the observance of George Washington's birthday, the Trade Union Unity Council of New York will gather the workers at a carnival and ball at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

The bosses are planning to corral the workers on April 30th in order to arouse patriotic fervor for a new world slaughter. But at the New Star Casino the workers will prepare for a monster demonstration and parade on May Day, to answer the bosses' war plans and starvation program.

The organization committee of the union is preparing to picket all these shops today. All unemployed dressmakers are urged to come to the office of the union, 131 West 28th Street, at 7:30, to assist the strikers picket the shops.

Every shop, mine and factory a fertile field for Daily Worker subscriptions.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Patronize the Concoops Food Stores and Restaurant 2700 BRONX PARK EAST

Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement.

Schildkraut's Vegetarian Restaurant 4 West 28th St.

Wishes to announce a radical change in the prices of our food—to fit any purse—yet retaining the same quality food. Those new prices shall prevail only at the 4 West 28th Street Store. We hope to greet you as before.

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

JADE MOUNTAIN AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT Open 11 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Special Lunch 11 to 4... 55c Dinner 5 to 10... 55c 197 SECOND AVENUE Between 12th and 13th Sts.

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

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Two-room apt.—New building, beautifully furnished, all modern improvements, private bath, showers, reasonable, hot water, Chelsea 5-7735, 545-5 W. 2nd St.

Health Center Cafeteria WORKERS CENTER 50 EAST 13th STREET

Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement Best Food Reasonable Prices

Chester Cafeteria 876 E. Tremont Ave. (Corner Southern Blvd.) Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

Attention Comrades! Health Center Cafeteria

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Attention Comrades! Health Center Cafeteria

2,500 Negro, White Demand Relief from New Haven Mayor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—Twenty-five hundred unemployed and part time workers demonstrated today on the Central Green in one of the biggest and most enthusiastic demonstrations held in a long time here.

For two and a half hours the workers massed together in a circle around the speakers' table, listened attentively to the speakers outlining the program of action as planned by the Unemployed Council. The speakers were John Weber, district secretary of the Unemployed Council; Harry Kapan, organizer of the Unemployed Council; Rips Torman and William Taylor. A cheer of approval was given by the crowd as the demands were raised.

Five open-air meetings were held in as many sections of the city from which the workers marched to the Central Green, which is situated about a hundred feet from the city hall. A committee of nine was selected by the Unemployed Council and was approved enthusiastically by the workers and were sent to the city hall to present the demands of the unemployed to Mayor John W. Murphy.

Included in this committee were two Negro workers, one woman and one young worker.

The committee was met at the entrance to the city hall by a cord of police and was told by the sergeant in charge that only four would be allowed to go in. The delegation thereupon decided that either they all go in or none. When the sergeant was informed of the decision he tried to compromise, but the delegation refused to be separated and sent one of the delegation to the chairman of the demonstration for advice and instructions, but before he returned word was sent down from the mayor's office that the whole delegation could come up.

Met by the mayor's secretary, the delegation was told to take seats and were asked what they wanted. The delegation told the secretary that they were sent to present the demands of the unemployed to Mayor Murphy. The secretary replied that the mayor was not in and that he represented the mayor in his absence.

The delegation then presented the following demands:

1. That the city immediately appropriate \$1,500,000 in a lump sum for immediate cash relief.
2. An indefinite moratorium to be declared on taxes and mortgage interest on homes owned by unemployed or part-time workers.

Class War Prisoner Tells of Class Justice in Baltimore Jail

Banker 'Prisoner' Lives in Luxury While Workers Are Treated Like Cattle

Dentist Refuses to Treat Prisoners Who Cannot Afford to Pay

Editorial Note:—M. Black, who was recently sentenced to serve 10 days in jail by a judge and jury in Baltimore for protesting against the execution of a sick, bedridden woman from her home at 1832 Pennsylvania Ave., is convinced that politics and class distinctions play an important role in the capitalist jails of the land.

The following is a letter sent to the Daily Worker by Comrade Black following his release in jail:

"Several of the inmates in the Baltimore City Jail would not be in jail if they had not been forced to steal to keep from starving because their savings in the Baltimore Chesapeake Bank were lost in the closing of this bank. Yet their treatment is far different to the treatment given to Mr. Delcher, former vice-president who helped the workers to lose their savings."

Banker Lives in State

"Mr. Delcher wears his own clothes, eats with the prison officials, has never been seen in the prisoners' mess room; holds a responsible position; receives his visitors daily while seated at his polished office desk in the enclosure; sleeps in a specially prepared, clean cell and between snow-white linen bed sheets, and in general lives like a king.

Others Treated Different

"Compare this with the lot of other prisoners. We are not permitted visitors until after an initial thirty-day period, and then can receive visitors only once a week. We must stand and shout through two sets of iron bars when talking to visitors, and can only talk for fifteen minutes, not all day like Delcher can. We must eat slops in the prisoners' mess room; must wear prison clothes; must sleep in a filthy, bed infested with bugs and cockroaches, and with only one dark, cotton sheet and one blanket; and in general must live a life made as wretched as possible for us.

"We are not permitted knives and forks, and eat with the aid of a spoon only. For breakfast we are served a watery bean or pea soup, with watery coffee and dry white bread. For dinner we get tasteless meat, potatoes, and some green grass which I have never eaten or seen outside jail. The meat is either too tough or stringy, and always has the strength steamed out of it so that it tastes like dishcloth and is about as nourishing. I could never eat the meat or grass so filled up on the watery soup, which is also served at dinner time and for supper with dry bread. Usually a thin solution of molasses and water is served with all meals. On Sunday, when the rich eat better than during the week, we get only dry bread and the solution of molasses with weak coffee for supper, but up to this last Sunday, only two meals were served on Saturdays and Sundays.

"Sometimes the morning soup is displaced by hominy-grits or grael in the morning. All the prisoners, pale

and sickly looking, show obvious signs that the diet is unsuitable for the maintenance of health, but the officials don't care about that. Many of the prisoners complain of backache and lassitude, and a few have shown me large boils and carbuncles, sometimes under both armpits. They told me that ten days would not be long enough to affect me that way, the boils and other complications appearing after a few months of the rotten diet.

Forced Labor

"Prisoners sentenced to more than thirty days are put to work in the shop where they can earn fifty or more cents a week, which they have to fight to get. If they earn more than their quota of fifty cents a week, the prisoners find all kinds of stoppages and deductions against them, so that they are not finally credited with more. A prisoner has to sew up 1,400 fly-swatters daily to earn fifty cents a week, which is going some. Despite their low earnings, prisoners must pay for their own supplies, such as soap, toothpaste, stationery, etc. One prisoner complained to me that the dentist had demanded \$4 for filling one tooth.

"When sick the prisoners are treated by a physician who is apparently so expert that he knows all about their ailments without touching or examining them, he invariably prescribes pills.

"I am ready to support the above statements of the treatment and conditions in the Baltimore City Jail.

M. Black, Recent Inmate
1200 East Baltimore Street."

Hoover calls May 1st Child Health Day. Demonstrate on May 1st for Unemployment Insurance, for food for your children!

AWAY WITH DILLETANTISM IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By C. A. HATHAWAY

ELECTION slogans are designed to express in the clearest and most concise form the election platform of any political party. The Communist Party is a Party of the working class. Its slogans, therefore, must—in the most concise and clear form—put forward the most burning needs of the workers, and of the natural allies of the workers—the oppressed Negro masses and the poor farmers.

This was done by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in its call for the National Nominating Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., May 28 and 29. Six main national slogans were carefully formulated after giving most serious consideration to the needs of the workers, Negro and white, and of the poor farmers in the period of extremely acute crisis. These slogans were made short and simple. Care was taken, however, in each case to state exactly what our position was within the limits, of course, of short slogans.

The Correct Slogans
To avoid any distortion of these slogans which could possibly confuse the workers, the instructions to the lower Party committees emphasized that these slogans were "to be used unchanged." At the same time, we emphasized the need, while using the slogans themselves unchanged, to widely explain and popularize these slogans in our speeches and leaflets. These main slogans, as sent to the District Committees and as previously published in the Daily Worker, were:

1. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE AND EMPLOYERS.

2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

3. Emergency relief, without restrictions by the government and banks, for the poor farmers; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of debts.

4. Equal rights for the Negroes, and self-determination for the Black Belt.

5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.

6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

We, of the Central Committee, think that these are good slogans. We think they say exactly what Communists should say in this year's election. These slogans, we think, clearly state the most urgent needs of the toiling masses and provide them with a fighting platform with which to resist the attacks of the capitalists, and with which they can begin their victorious march forward to the workers' revolutionary goal—the Workers' and Farmers' Government.

But the comrades in the Kansas District thought otherwise. They, it appears, thought the slogans were insufficiently simple. We judge this from the character of the changes made in the slogans as published there. Clearly their aim was greater simplicity—certainly a virtuous aim!

The Incorrect Slogans.

This healthy desire for simplicity, however, cannot be permitted to lead us toward an opportunist distortion of our revolutionary position. This would destroy the confidence of the workers and poor farmers in our Party, making it impossible to distinguish between the demands of the Communist Party and of the treacherous socialists. And, unfortunately, the comrades in Kansas City are guilty of such a distortion as can be seen by comparing the slogans of the Central Committee with the following new and

the state. J. I. Whidden, veteran fighter in the class struggle in Oklahoma, spoke at the meeting. Similar meetings have been arranged in Blackwell, Tulsa, and Picher.

In order to offset the campaign of the Communist in the coming elections, the ruling class politicians are planning to "let" the "socialists," headed by the arch-fake and embarraser, Oscar Ameringer and his son, Siegfried, get on the ballot without the collection of signatures. All of the best elements of the old socialist party which polled 76,000 votes in 1916 are supporting the Communist Party's platform and program.

In order to defend the Soviet Union you must defend it also against the propaganda attacks of the capitalists. For "amunition," read "Anti-Soviet Lies," by Max Bedacht, ten cents.

Has your club sent in \$5.00 worth of half-dollars?

The politicians in an attempt to keep the Party off the ballot, have set the date for filing 5,000 signatures at April 30th. At the meeting Thursday night the workers organized squads for the collection of signatures and spreading the program of the Party throughout the city and

the city edition of the May Day Daily Worker will be off the Press Wednesday night for distribution Thursday and up until May Day throughout New York City, southern New York State, Long Island, and northern New Jersey. The city edition will be dated Thursday, April 28.

Again the contents of the May Day Daily Worker for New York City will contain the eight-page tabloid that already with its copy to the Pacific Coast in the Far West edition—an eight-page tabloid with greetings from workers and workers' organizations, and features and articles of importance to the working class for May Day. The latest news of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, and the vital issues in the class struggle will be presented in this issue for special circulation among the workers in every working class neighborhood, in every factory, in every mine, in every shop, in every farming district. It is the duty of every class-conscious reader to get the May Day Daily Worker into the hands of the workers.

May Day Greetings.
Greetings are pouring in from all over the country from thousands of workers and their organizations. Every one of their names will appear in the May Day edition for the section from which it comes.

Answer the Bosses' Clubs.
The workers' demand for bread is met by the clubs of the bosses' clubs. The demonstration of over

3,000 black and white workers in Philadelphia to protest the action of the city in cutting off all relief was savagely attacked by the police gangsters with 17 workers injured and arrested, and with severe beatings of members of the Workers' International Relief. In New York City a large crowd attacked by the biggest gang demonstration by over 10,000 workers of coarseness and foot police ever gathered together in that city. State and city hunger marches throughout the country are spreading as the bosses cut off the miserable relief they have been giving up to now.

The May Day Demonstrations will be the workers' united might answer to the bosses' increasing terror. Under the banner of the May Day Daily Worker the workers will present a solid united front in the fight against starvation and imperialist murder.

We must spread the May Day Daily Worker on a far wider scale than ever before. We must make the May Day issue the cornerstone for a solid mass base that will withstand the brutal blows of the capitalist gangsters. We must answer the bosses' clubs with a speedy drive forward to make the Daily Worker a mass workers' paper, and to make the revolutionary struggle a mass struggle rooted in the shops and mines of the country.

Forward in the fight against imperialist butchery.
Forward for the defense of the Soviet Union.
Forward in the struggle to release

the Scottsboro boys, of Tom Mooney and of all class war prisoners.

Forward under the banner of the Daily Worker, the workers' only paper.

Spread the May Day issue of the workers' paper. Get subscriptions. Increase your bundle orders. Organize into Friends of the Daily Worker Groups.

A mass workers' paper is a daily measure that marches victoriously through every possible form of boss brutality and boss treachery.

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Forward in the struggle to release

On the Question of Our Election Slogans

as we shall see, wrong slogans of the Kansas District:

"1. Unemployment insurance and relief, to be paid for by the government out of war funds and taxation of the rich.

"2. Against the Hoover policy of wage-cutting and speed-up.

"3. For emergency relief (without restriction) by the government and banks for the poor farmers. Exemption of the farmers from forced collection of debts.

"4. Equal rights for the Negroes and against Jim Crowism, race discrimination and lynching.

"5. Against boss terror, for the right of workers to free speech, free press and assembly.

"6. Against war, for defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union."

These changes might appear as quite unimportant to some comrades. But let us examine them one by one.

Unemployment and Social Insurance.
Slogan number one is wrong from three angles. Firstly, it completely omits "social insurance"—old age pensions, federal sickness and accident insurance, maternity insurance, etc.—which is an absolutely necessary demand if we wish to reflect the needs of the unemployed workers, the old workers displaced in industry, the women workers, etc. It is necessary if we are to successfully fight the demagogues of the old parties and the socialists. Secondly, it puts unemployment insurance on a par with relief. The burning needs of the workers in the national elections is unemployment and social insurance; this demand has the greatest political vitality; this slogan provides the opportunity for us to deliver the heaviest blows on the most vulnerable spot of American capitalism. Practically all countries have been forced to grant some limited form of social insurance; the United States alone among the big nations, with 12,000,000 unemployed and starving, categorically refuses insurance. Demands for relief can be put forward in local platforms, but even there it cannot be a substitute for insurance and must become a means of broadening the mass struggle for unemployment and social insurance. Finally, the Kansas formulation is wrong when it changes "at the expense of the state and employers."

By changing this, as it does, it narrows down the whole question to one of taxation and war funds, when to raise the necessary funds more drastic measures are not excluded. It destroys the effectiveness of the slogan as an instrument for definitely fixing the responsibility of the capitalists as well as the state through such great demonstrations directly at the factories, as have recently taken place at the Ford factory and the Chicago packing houses. From this the correctness of the Central Committee slogan—"unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers"—can be seen. This is the chief slogan of the Party.

For Exactness of Formulations.
Slogan number two, as reformulated, also loses its sharpness. The Hoover administration is directly responsible for instituting the wage-cutting campaign. The Lamont letter and other acts of Hoover clearly prove this. But when the phrase, "speed up," is added, for which the direct responsibility of Hoover cannot be so easily

fixed, the whole slogan is weakened.

Slogan number three is hopelessly distorted. The first half of the Central Committee slogan reads:—"Emergency relief, without restriction by the government and banks, for the poor farmers." The Kansas slogan reads:—"For emergency relief (without restrictions) by the government and banks for the poor farmers." By leaving out a couple of commas and by adding a set of parentheses, our Kansas comrades have the Communists demanding that the banks provide relief to the farmers. Ridiculous! The farmers have enough of such relief. But even more important, the Central Committee demands, "the exemption of poor farmers from taxes and no forced collection of debts." Our Kansas comrades apparently feel that the poor farmers should pay taxes. They leave out all references to taxes and even weaken the formulation on debts. This is a "carelessness," at least, which would prevent us from winning the farmers.

Impermissible Opportunism.
Slogan number four reflects the most impermissible opportunism on the one question—the Negro question—where, above all, clarity is of major importance. The Central Committee clearly demands "Equal Rights for the Negroes." By this we demand unconditional political, economic and social equality; we are stubbornly against lynching, Jim Crowism, political disfranchisement and discrimination in any form. But the Central Committee goes much further. We demand "Self-determination for the Black Belt." We know that in the South all talk of "equality" is only talk, unless the Negro masses win the right to rule in the Black Belt, where they constitute the majority of the population. By winning the right to rule in the Black Belt they win equality there and at the same time give a powerful impetus to the struggle for equality throughout the entire country. Yet our Kansas comrades, with half of their District territory in the South, omit completely the demand—"Self-determination for the Black Belt." The error made on the other slogans can easily be attributed to carelessness, but this omission on the Negro question is a serious and apparently conscious opportunistic error. On this, we think we are justified in categorically demanding a complete and immediate correction in the form of an explanatory statement by the District Committee.

Slogan number five, we will not dwell on at length. This has been converted into a beautiful, liberal slogan.

A Pacifist Slogan.
Slogan number six has been transformed into a pacifist slogan entirely suitable for a Sunday school society. We are again at imperialist war, as the Central Committee states, but we are pacifists as the Kansas comrades would make us when they omit this one word "imperialist." We are for the class war, for the revolutionary war of the workers against the capitalists. We cannot in our slogans preach pacifism and expect to mobilize the workers to overthrow capitalism.

This, comrades, shows the danger of playing with slogans. We hope the instructions which insist these slogans are "to be used unchanged" will now be grasped by all comrades, by all local and district organizations in the mass mobilization for the Chicago convention.

As for the Kansas District, we think that the District Committee owes an explanation, both to the Party and to the toiling masses of its territory.

try for war. The second measure grants the president power to consolidate government bureaus or departments and to make other changes by simple executive order. This is clearly a fascist move in the direction of increasing and centralizing the arbitrary power of the executive branch.

Against the Hoover program of wage cuts which have been duplicated by the local governments, the Communist Party calls upon the rank and file civil service workers to rally to the election program of the Communist Party. One of the six central demands of the Communist Party in the coming election campaign is: Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

The rank and file civil service worker should take up the fight and support the fight of the Communist Party against the Hoover wage-cutting policy.

The economy program of the House Committee, with Hoover's own proposal of the stagger system for civil service workers to be presented for vote as a minority report, is a clear expression of the whole Hoover wage-cutting policy. It merely gives legislative sanction to what has been going on for years with the full approval of the Hoover government.

In addition to the wage-cutting provisions of the economy bill, there are two measures for increasing more rapidly the fascistization of the state apparatus and for furthering the war plans of American imperialism.

These two sections call for the consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a single highly centralized Department of National Defense. Although presented as an economy measure this move is definitely in the direction of making easier the mobilization of the entire country.

Forward in the fight for Unemployment Insurance.

Forward under the banner of the Daily Worker, the workers' only paper.

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Polish and Rumanian Armies Placed Under Pilsudski for Attack on the Soviet Union

Vassal States of French Imperialism Push Move for Huge Anti-Soviet Bloc in Western and Eastern Europe

The criminal plans of the imperialists for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its successful Socialist construction have been further advanced with the conclusions of a supplementary military agreement between Poland and Rumania, two of the vassal states of French imperialism on the western frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Under the agreement, Josef Pilsudski, fascist dictator and butcher of the Polish masses, will assume joint command of the Polish and Rumanian armies for the attack on the Soviet Union.

The agreement was dictated by French imperialism and signed by its two vassal states during Pilsudski's recent visit to Bucharest on his way back to Poland from a six weeks' vacation in Egypt.

The agreement presages an early attack on the Soviet Union. Its reactionary, anti-Soviet character is clearly exposed in the admission in a Warsaw dispatch to the New York Times that Pilsudski discussed with the Rumanian government the proposed Danubian Union, sponsored by French imperialism, bitterest enemy of the Soviet Union, and directed against the Soviet Union. The Times dispatch also reports that the subject was broached of a "larger proposed union from the Mediterranean to the Baltic Sea, including all the neighbors of Russia, which Poland considered the best guarantee of peace in Europe, and the Soviet-Rumanian non-aggression pact."

The Rumanian government, clearly acting on the orders of the French imperialists, has refused to ratify the non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. Thus, while the imperialists are hypocritically talking of "peace" they are actually preparing for war.

The bourgeois press during the past two months have carried frequent admissions that French imperialism and its vassal states in Europe plan to attack the Soviet Union at its western frontiers at the same time that the Japanese begin their

hundred attack on the Soviet Union's Far Eastern frontier. The Polish-Rumanian military alliance was recently prolonged for five years. Japanese troops are already concentrated for the Manchurian and Korean borders of the Soviet Union. Japanese warships have been sent into Soviet waters of Kamchatka, Northeastern Siberia. The stage is set for a new and bloodier world slaughter of the toiling masses of the whole world.

American bourgeois newspapers have admitted that the Japanese are waiting the signal from the United States government to attack the Soviet Union. Japanese newspapers have made similar admissions. The Japanese militarists are reported closely watching the visit of U. S. Secretary of State Stimson to Geneva. Bourgeois press dispatches from both Washington and Tokyo have openly implied that should Stimson fulfill rumors in the bourgeois press that he would confer with Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff while at Geneva, the Japanese will conclude that the United States government is continuing its anti-Soviet policy in defiance of the growing protests of the American people. The Japanese will interpret this as active support by the Wall Street government for their war provocations against the Soviet Union and as a pledge of American participation in the war of intervention against the glorious achievements of the Soviet masses in the successful building of Socialism in the Soviet Union. The United States government will be directly responsible for any attack on the Soviet Union.

As the agricultural program of the First Five-Year Plan laid stress on collective wheat farms, the second Five-Year Plan lays stress on the development of huge cattle-raising collectives. This is because of the Soviet government's desire to supply the country with enough meat products.

Answering the stupid charges of "dumping" raised by Anti-Soviet elements throughout the world, Lamont said that the Soviet Union would be a vast market for foreign goods for some time and the faster it developed the more goods it would need.

Iron River Workers to Demonstrate.
IRON RIVER, Mich.—At the United Front Conference held here on April 10 it was decided to parade from the Bruno Hall, which is to be the concentration point, to the Twain Park through the residential districts and through the main streets.

Another demonstration will be held in Hancock and all workers' organizations are urged to do their utmost to make these two anti-war May demonstrations really successful.

Set quotas, start revolutionary competition, in fight to save Daily Worker.

Very enthusiastic after a tour of the cattle farms of the Soviet Union, the American expert cattle raiser, Robert P. Lamont Jr. declared in Moscow that American business men are "cutting off their noses to spite their faces." This was in reference to their refusal to grant credit facilities to Soviet trade.

Lamont, who is the son of the American Secretary of Commerce, was invited by the Soviet government to inspect the cattle herds, give recommendations as to how these could be improved and possibly accept a position in the Soviet Union.

Although Lamont has not declared whether he will accept the position of adviser to the Soviet cattle trust he intimated that this would please

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JAPAN'S IMPERIALIST PLAN OF CONQUEST

JAPANESE imperialism has never hidden its desire for expansion in the Far East. In 1927 Baron Tanaka, then Premier, drafted a memorandum that has since become notorious. He referred to the "inevitably" of war between Japan and the USSR and outlined the step Japan must take. First, he declared, Manchuria and Mongolia must be occupied. Then our second step would require us to make good use of the Chinese Eastern Railway to attack and penetrate Siberia until we occupy Upper Uda (East of the Baikal Lake) and force Russia to cede us the great plain east of the Lena River and up to the Behring Strait.

The policy then outlined has not been watered down. "Izvestia," the official newspaper of the Soviet Government, published on March 4th a series of extracts from documents emanating from the highest military circles in Japan. These documents dot the "Ts" and cross the "Ts" of the Tanaka Plan. The extracts have already been reprinted in the press of the working class of all countries. It is worth while, however, to give here the following excerpt from one of the documents: "One of the chief features in our war should be strategic propaganda by means of which it will be possible to involve the Western neighbors in the war with the USSR, while causing a collapse within the USSR by making use of White Guard groups within and without the Union, as well as foreign-born and all anti-Soviet elements."

Carrying Out the Japanese Plan

Japanese troops have seized Manchuria and a puppet government has been set up. The Mongolian princes and petty chiefs have been "invited" to a conference in Mukden to discuss "closer relations."

Thus the first part of the Japanese plan is fulfilled.

Now for the Second Part. Japan is losing no time in "making use of White Guard troops." The White Guard newspaper "Vostokdenik" ("Resurrection") reports (January) "Japanese leaders repeatedly emphasize that they place exceptional hopes on us Russians that are hostile to the USSR." All newspapers report tremendous White Guard activity in Manchuria. One leader, Semjonov, claims to have an army of 500,000 on the Soviet border. Others (Balderev in Paris and Tohapaline in London) are recruiting more "Whites" for Manchuria. The USSR has already had to protest sharply against the arming and financing of these forces by Japan.

The second part of the Japanese plan is being fulfilled.

Now comes the more ticklish problem of seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway (part owned by the USSR) and actual intervention. The Japanese Foreign Minister has already circulated a report from what he calls a "reliable informant" that "the Bolsheviks hate the Japanese" and "have 100,000 troops concentrated in the Vladivostok district."

The Japanese authorities have demanded special facilities on the Chinese Eastern Railway for bringing troops to the Soviet frontier. Refusal by the Soviets would, of course, provide a pretext for seizure. The USSR has consented to only a limited use of the railway. Then came the revolt of Manchurian troops on the Soviet frontier. During the disorder the Japanese Consul found it convenient to proceed with his nationals over the border into Soviet territory. Japanese imperialism now has an excuse for demanding further railway concessions for the "protection" of its nationals.

Thus at the moment of writing, is the mine of intervention set. It needs only a press of the button.

Intervention in China

Bound up with the question of intervention in the USSR is the question of partitioning China. The imperialist powers have similar reasons for dividing up China as they have for intervention in the USSR. First, districts in China with inhabitants have introduced the Soviet system, and its power and influence is rapidly extending. Secondly, China is a rich field for colonial expansion, partition of which might temporarily relieve the present economic crisis.

It is a great mistake to regard Japanese intervention in Shanghai as an "incident," or an "interlude." It is simply the other edge of the sword that is cutting along the Soviet frontier.

Only of Imperialist Powers Against Soviets
It is an even greater mistake to suppose that Japanese imperialism is carrying out operations on its own. The plan of Japan, as noted above, envisaged the cooperation of the Western Powers against the USSR. These powers have not been slow to do their share.

While Japanese troops were operating in Manchuria and China the British Government broke off the Anglo-Soviet debt negotiations, restricted trade credits, and announced an "inquiry into the unsatisfactory condition of the anti-Soviet trade. France at the Disarmament Conference proposed, as a "gesture" that the League of Nations should have a special army of its own. It needs no imagination to see how such an army would be of use primarily against the USSR. A more practical French proposal was the creation of a "Panbalkan Federation," and details of this are now being worked out. Such a Federation means a further consolidation of the anti-Soviet forces in the West. Already the small East European countries have a total of 574,000 troops, armed and financed by France and Britain and partly by Czechoslovakia, on the Soviet's western frontier. (The total strength of the Red Army guarding ALL frontiers, for the Western and Eastern, is 560,000).

In the Far East the Japanese army has paved the way. It has set the stage in Manchuria, and it has given the other imperialist powers an excuse for sending their armies and navies to the Far East in readiness. Despite the intense jealousies between the imperialist powers, leading to interchanges of notes, talks of boycotts, etc., it should be noted that in practice there is a close cooperation for Japan. (The Japanese army, for instance, conducted the offensive from the Shanghai International Settlement, while the British and the American troops (working in harmony, relieving each other on sentry and other duties) see to the defense.

Already there are over 100,000 foreign troops around Shanghai, and over 100 war vessels have entered.

At the outset of the military operations, France

"The Soviet Union Stands for Peace," the speech made by Comrade Litvinov, representative of the Soviet Union at Geneva, shows the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the war plans of the capitalist nations. One cent

gave Japan a loan of 800,000,000 Yen. This enabled Japan to purchase more armaments abroad. Capitalist governments have remitted the purchase of arms by Japan. The figures given, however, cannot be relied upon, since the greater part of armament exports are invariably sent under the description of "machinery," etc. More indicative of the extent to which capitalist countries are supplying arms to Japan is the sharp rise in the shares of armaments firms in all countries, and the constant overtime in the war factories that is reported. (For instance, one section of Woolwich Arsenal in England is working overtime till 11 at night).

The League of Nations

Furthering their support for Japan, the West European powers, particularly France and England, have made every use of the League of Nations. Although under articles 5, 10, 11, 12, 15 or 16, action can be taken against an aggressor, the League has refused to see any aggressor. On the contrary: when Japan put forward its five demands in connection with Manchuria, the League endorsed four of them. The fifth was conceded by the Chinese Nanking government anyway. In connection with the events round Shanghai, the League has expressed its "appreciation" of the pacific intentions of Japan, exhibiting only a certain nervousness that Japan will go ahead without consultation and without considering the interests of the other imperialist powers.

It is absolutely clear from the course of events that the League of Nations is simply a tool in the hands of French and British imperialism.

The Role of the Second International

In the light of the above facts, let us examine the attitude of those Labor Parties, Socialist Parties, and Social Democratic Parties that comprise the Second International. At first it seems confusing, but soon becomes quite clear.

The Second International itself has issued a manifesto condemning the "aggression" of Japan and demanding intervention by the League of Nations. But in the manifesto the cooperation of the other powers with Japan is completely concealed. The result is that when the other powers decide on open intervention in the Far Eastern war, the Second International will be able to support it. Turning a blind eye, of course to the fact that it's in cooperation with, and not against, Japan, the national sections of the Second International have issued manifestos or statements in the same vein, emphasizing particularly the need for strengthening the League of Nations (that is, strengthening French and British imperialism). And the "left wing" of the reformists (the British ILP for instance) denounces Japanese imperialism even more fiercely (that is, for their own imperialist who in turn support Japan).

It is only natural, in the circumstances, that the Japanese Socialist Party should declare, through its General Secretary Sakaï Minsei, support for the seizure of Manchuria, asking only for "socialist control."

The manifesto of the Second International has not a word to say about the crucial point of the situation—the direct attack on the USSR and on the Chinese Soviets. This cannot be an accident; and it can have only one explanation: to lull the workers into an attitude of security, and to keep the hands of the reformists free for supporting the interventionists.

The real attitude of the leaders of the Second International towards the USSR and the events in the Far East can be judged from the document officially circulated by the Second International. We refer to the "Documents and Discussions of the Secretariat of the Socialist International" No. 12 of December 8th, 1931. This publication contains the manifesto of the "Russian Bureau" of the Socialist Workers International. This manifesto openly admits the near outbreak of war against the USSR and declares equally openly that a real policy of peace can only reside in the organized fight of the working class for the overthrow of the dictatorial and terrorist regime. This is complete unity with the imperialist governments!

A Last Word With the Workers

Thus every part of the imperialist war machine is performing its functions. What can stop it?

Possibly the rivalries of the imperialist powers will delay the outbreak of the final action. But this is remote.

The last, the decisive word rests with the workers of the capitalist countries.

It is their task:

1. To organize such strong support for the Soviets in every country so as to make the governments afraid of the internal consequences of an attack.
2. To give such firm resistance to attacks on wages and standards of living that the governments cannot afford to spend any energy abroad.
3. To refuse to make munitions for war, and;
4. To refuse the handling of munitions or troops.

The April Issue of "The Communist"

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The Tasks of the Communist Party, U. S. A.—Resolution for the Central Committee Plenum

The Role of American Finance Capital in the Present Crisis, by Harry Gannes

Shop Politics and Organization, by John Steuben

Marxism and the National Problem, by J. Stalin

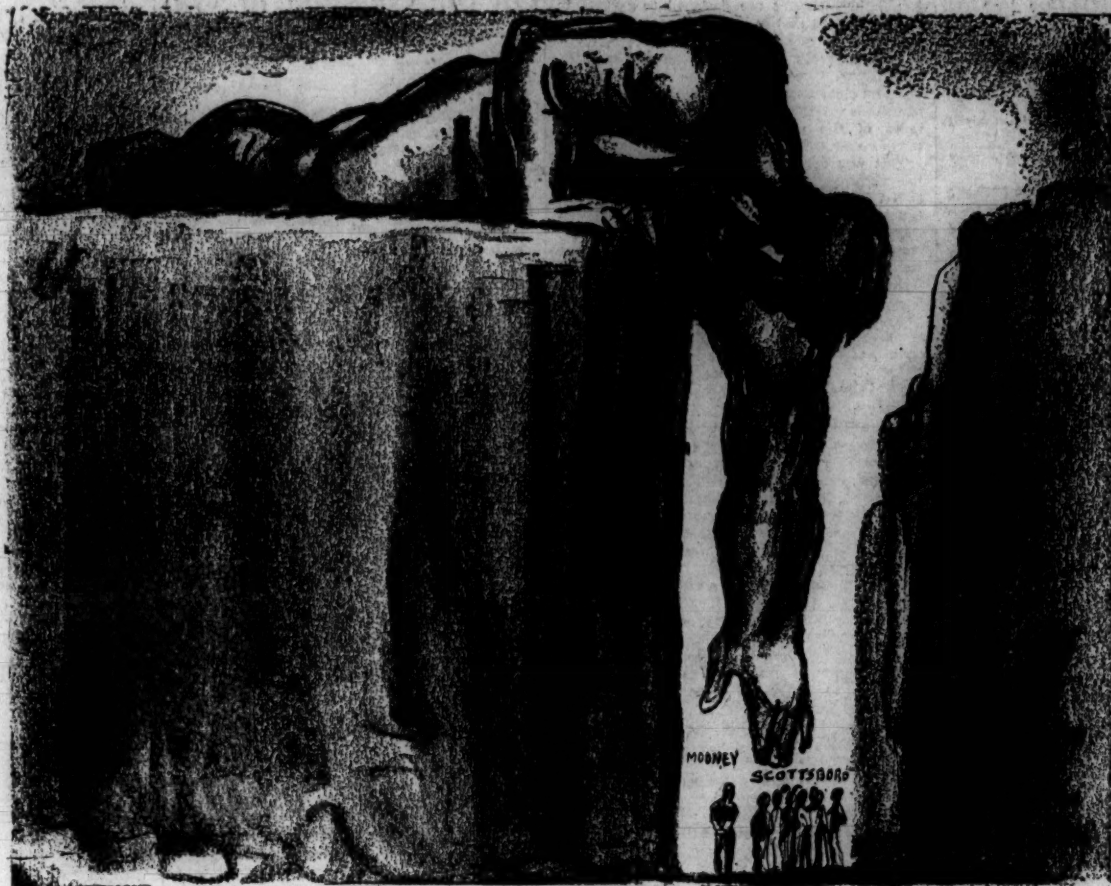
On the Theoretical Foundations of Marxism-Leninism (Continued from last issue), by V. Adoratsky

Oswald Spengler's "Philosophy of Life," by G. Vasilkovsky

Latin America and Our Press, by A. G. Martiu

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ONLY THE WORKING CLASS CAN SAVE THEM!



Railroad Brotherhood Officials in the Role of Company Spies

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Pres. A. F. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is seen in the role of company spy in correspondence between New York Central officials, which has just been brought to light. Fearing that wage-cut, Brotherhood sell-outs and constantly worsened conditions will drive the men to militant resistance under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, Whitney and his brother fat boys have been using an employers' detective agency against the railroad workers. And now they are appealing to the railroad companies to aid them in their spy activities.

These facts are exposed in a memorandum sent out by E. Erickson, New York Central official at Collinwood, Ohio, to other Cleveland New York Central officials. The memorandum is marked "personal" and urges the officials to spy on T.U.U.L. activities. Most of it is devoted to quoting a letter from J. G. Walber, vice-president in charge of personnel of the New York Central, to R. D. Starbuck, another vice-president.

Walber's letter, as quoted, shows how closely Brotherhood officials and company officials work together against the rank and file of railroad labor. It was through such under-cover connections as these that the Brotherhood chiefs and the companies worked out their strategy for putting over the recent 10 per cent wage cut. The letter shows Whitney using the notorious Railway Audit and Inspection Bureau, an employers' detective agency which specializes in curbing labor activity. Erickson's memorandum follows:

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
Collinwood, Ohio, July 3, 1931
File 151

Personal
Mr. C. N. Kittle, Mr. L. C. Widham,
Mr. L. J. Collins, Mr. A. Frank,
Mr. C. E. Reed

I am quoting letter from Mr. Jno. G. Walber under date of June 24 to Mr. Starbuck which is self-explanatory and would be very glad if you gentlemen would endeavor to procure such information as might be possible regarding the activities of the Trades Union Unity League as referred to in Mr. Walber's letter.

Please give this your prompt attention and let me have any information you might be able to develop and forward it to me under personal cover.

"Vice President Knoff of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen called on me to ascertain what we know about the activities of the Trade Union Unity League.

"President Whitney has a file on these activities going back a great many years. He has been getting the recent reports about the Wangerin outfit (Railroad Workers Industrial League—Ed.) at Chicago. He has had investigations made through the lodges of the BRT to ascertain if any of their members were joining the Trade Union Unity League, or were active in that direction. He has not been able to get any evidence, but about all the information they have been able to obtain is that contained in the reports of the Railway Audit & Inspection Bureau. Mr. Knoff told me also that he called on the Pennsylvania people and they advised him that they have been unable to verify the Railway Audit & Inspection Bureau's reports.

"Mr. Whitney's interest in the matter is due to the general understanding that Grunau, who started the outlaw strike of 1920, was in the employ of the Communists, and on account of the depression he desired to keep informed and be prepared for any similar move. Mr. Knoff showed me the results of the investigations which he has been making personally. He stated that he could get very little evidence and could not understand the agitation.

"The Pennsylvania people promised to keep him informed of anything they might learn, and he suggested that it might be wise for us to take an interest in the situation. I told him that we might have his people at

Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago watch conditions because of the large proportion of foreign element in these communities; that we knew frequent meetings were called in those places, but so far as we have learned they were attended only by a few of the shop craft employees and laborers, practically all of whom were foreigners.

"I thought that you might want to pass this word along to Mr. MacBain in whose territory the Communists seem to be more active than elsewhere.

"I have understood that the Employees' Association at Cleveland and Toledo were in touch with these conditions as they are in Buffalo, and we may be able to get some information from them."

E. Erickson.

Railway Audit and Inspection Co. has a long

The Soviet Union's 15 Years of Struggle for Peace

WHEN the workers and peasants, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, seized power in Russia in November 1917, their first act was to send over the radio a message to the world, calling for peace. The wireless stations of Europe, listening anxiously for war news from Russia, heard this call—and promptly jammed the ether.

On the following day the Soviet Government issued a series of decrees outlining its policy on all questions. The second of these decrees invited "all belligerent nations and their Governments to begin immediate negotiations for a just and democratic peace. The only response from the Allies was cries of "traitor" and curses for "deserting" the cause of mass slaughter.

Three weeks later the Soviet Government announced that it refused to continue "this unreasonable and pointless massacre" and proposed to open peace negotiations with Germany. Twice these negotiations postponed to give the Allies an opportunity to join in. The only response was a more intense use of poison gas on the Western front.

When peace between the Soviets and Germany was concluded, the Allies promptly broke off diplomatic relations and sent expeditionary forces into Russia. Through three years of intervention, the Soviet Government took every excuse for proposing an end to the conflict, even going so far as to reply through its press to anonymous telegrams on the question.

But peace only came with the defeat of the Allies and their "White" puppets.

In 1921 the Soviet Government called a meeting of Baltic States to discuss a reduction of armaments, and offered to reduce the Red Army to 200,000 men (that is, to one quarter of its then size) within eighteen months, if the other Baltic powers would reduce their armies in proportion. This proposal was evaded, however, and the Conference broke up with a joint declaration that it would "fully support the principle of limitation of armaments." (Since then the Baltic powers have been supplied with more and more armaments by Britain and France under the pretense that they are needed against "Soviet aggression").

In the following year the USSR was invited to take part in a European conference at Geneva. At the first session of the Conference, Litvinov, head of the Soviet delegation, demanded that Disarmament be made the first item on the agenda. The reply of the imperialists came through the mouth of Barthou, the French representative: "This question cannot be discussed. It has been removed from the agenda of the Commission... I now categorically reply No!"

For five years thereafter the Soviet Union did everything to encourage normal friendly relations with its neighbors, particularly Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and China. The unequal treaties of tsarist days had long ago been abolished by the Soviet power and replaced by just agreements. These agreements were revised

record of spying on workers not only on the railroads but in many other industries. It is mentioned in Spying on Labor (International Pamphlets No. 17) as one of the leading under-cover anti-labor agencies of this country. Its bulletins, marked "Confidential Information," are sold to employers and carry reports on the activities of the militant unions.

Its strike-breaking operations in recent years include attempts to smash the strike of taxi-drivers against the Parmelee Transportation Co. in Pittsburgh in 1930. This spy agency in that strike operated under another name—Central Industrial Service. The R. A. and I. Co. also tried to smash the strike of street car workers in New Orleans in 1929.

It attempted to break many strikes of hosiery workers—at Paterson, Allentown, Reading, and Hackensack in 1929, and at Nazareth, Pa., in 1930. In the strike of the workers of the Allen-Hosiery Co. in Kenosha, Wis., in 1930, agents of this bureau threw acid and stinkbombs at union organizers and sent poison pen letters to the workers.

As the above document shows its activities in more recent days have been concentrated on the left wing railroads workers' movement.

Life and Death of a Strikebreaker

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

WILLIAM J. BURNS, jury fixer, strike breaker, master spy on labor, and head of William J. Burns International Detective Agency, is dead. His obituary has been written by the capitalist newspapers extolling his life of sensational sleuthing. But part of the record is not given in these accounts. Here is part of it.

First as a strike-breaker, Burns was a leader in his profession. He offered his strike breaking services quite frankly. In a typical letter to a prospective client he would tell how he was prepared "to furnish skilled mechanics and craftsmen, trainmen, switchmen, telegraph and telephone linemen and operators, who will keep you informed at all times relative to labor agitation. . . . In event of a strike among your employees we are prepared to furnish strike breakers and guards for your property."

Hundreds of individual companies and employers' associations hired him to break strikes. The manufacturers association of Erie, Pa., paid Burns \$29,817.11 to break a single strike of the molders union. In Joliet, Ill., in 1928, a Burns man was caught throwing a bomb at a union garage in an attempt to discredit a strike of members of the machinists union. A union picket was tricked into accompanying a Burns man to the struck garage where the Burns provocateur lit a bomb and told the strike to run. Immediately the picket was set upon by four Burns operatives who shot him in the leg.

Burns agents, in 1929, attempted to provoke violence in connection with a strike of workers at the Allentown Silk Hosiery Co. Strong arm men and guards were sent to Allentown, Pa., and efforts made to frame up the strikers by provoking them into a fight.

Newspaper accounts, at the death of Burns, say that "on his acceptance of the post (director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice) he resigned his position as head of the Burns agency." But he continued to direct the operations of this private agency. A document reproduced in the International Pamphlet Spying on Workers, page 20, shows Burns writing in 1929, directing his Los Angeles manager in connection with a big job being done for a group of copper companies in the west. This and a file of letters and reports relating to the same operation were later extracted from the Burns files by a friend of the I.W.W. The documents show Burns ordering Department of Justice investigators out on his own private jobs, using them interchangeably with his own dicks to fight the unions.

Burns was, of course, always a loud opponent of the Reds, though his confusion of shades in the movement was as notorious as that of the Fish Committee. He proposed in 1924, before a House Committee, that "unless the country became thoroughly aroused concerning the danger of this radical element in this country, we will have a very serious situation. These parlor Bolsheviks have sprung up everywhere, as evidenced by the Civil Liberties Union of New York." He officially stated, the same year, that there were "over 600,000 Reds affiliated with Moscow in the United States ready to overthrow the government."

As a Red sleuth, Burns opened his files to all the professional patriots and was particularly intimate with officials of the National Civic Federation, now presided over by Matthew Woll, a vice president of the A. F. of L.; Ralph Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, is said to have taken credit for the appointment of Burns to the directorship of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Burns was strong for non-militant unions, and in 1920 sent a circular to his employer clientele throughout the country stating, according to a confidential pamphlet of the National Civic Federation, that "it is important at this time that the employers of the country uphold the hands of Samuel Gompers."

As a friend of Easley and Gompers, Burns was particularly energetic in his pro-Union of Communists. His stool pigeons, Morav and Spolitzsky, the latter still active in the anti-Red hunt around Detroit—having been called in to testify after the Ford massacre—were the main provocative agents in the famous Bridgeman raid of 1922 and the subsequent indictment of leading members of the Communist movement. Easley and his friends of the Civic Federation raised part of the funds to back up Burns in this prosecution.

When the Wall Street bomb explosion occurred in 1920, Burns immediately charged prominent radicals with the crime. But one of his own agents testified about the same time that he had written and mailed bomb threats at the behest of Burns' officials and stated that another Burns agent had offered him bombs to plant in radical offices. Later, when a certain Lindenthal was arrested in Warsaw, charged with the Wall Street explosion, Burns stated that there was "no question that his arrest solved the 'plot.'" But at the same time Burns stated that Lindenthal had been one of his own under-cover men! Nothing ever came of the Lindenthal story.

Burns naturally backed his pal, Harry Daugherty, then head of the Department of Justice, and when Senator Wheeler began probing into the oil scandals and the other dirt of the Harding administration, Burns promptly sent three of his special federal agents to Montana, instructed to "get something on Wheeler."

As a jury fixer Burns showed such a skillful hand that in the Oregon land fraud case even such a reactionary as President Taft pardoned the defendants, stating that the Burns work was the "most barefaced and unfair use of all the money for drawing a jury disclosed to me in all my experience in the federal courts."

In the Soviet Union case, Burns' only defense was that he had done for Sinclair things he had done dozens of times for the government. He was tried for Burns served the capitalist government as he served the capitalists—always ready, for cash, to carry out its orders.

Do you want to know what is behind all the war maneuvers in China—how Japan is attacking China and also the Soviet Union? Read "War in China," ten cents.

Is an Army belonging to the workers and peasants, an army of socialism. It has the support not only of millions of toilers in the USSR, but also of millions of toilers outside.